

SANITARIUM COMICS GROUP

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THE MOST BIODEGRADABLE SUPERHERO OF ALL!

THE LONE LENTIL

WITH BROWN RICE

WHO WAS THAT MASKED MAN?

I DUNNO. BUT HE LEFT A SILVER SOY BEAN!

NO-ONE CAN STOP ME NOW I HAVE THE COSMIC BEEF CUBE!

LEARN THE AWFUL SECRET OF

THE BEANS!

SHOULD I USE MORE WHEATGERM?

ORGONICI

I'M LOCKED IN AN ABATTOIR NOTHING CAN SAVE ME BUT A VEGETARIAN GUERRILLA!

GUEST STARRING CHIC PEAS EVANGELICAL VEGETARIAN

Written by Sini H
Drawn by Peter Newlin
Colouring by Roland Jen
Seanne Maggy & Tony
Layout by Roland



Letters



Sir [sic]

Your pre-Bush Week Woroni was the first student newspaper with any substance in the past two or three years and it seems a pity that your newspaper should be axed just when it was becoming reasonably interesting.

However, I'm not really surprised. The perpetuation of your irresponsible attitude viz a vi — Students' Association funds and your failure to conduct Woroni on a businesslike basis could only have led to the situation it did. I knew it would happen.

It's about time some of your childish immature pretensions were abandoned, for a more serious and adult approach to your job.

It's sad that Woroni is going, but it serves you right.

sgd.
P. WALTERS,
Kingston.

The Editor,

I will quite openly admit to smoking marijuana — often, before as many witnesses as you care to summon.

Yours sincerely,

sgd.
Peter Wallace
14 Pidcock Street
CAMPERDOWN 2050
(tele: 519-4751)

P.S. A copy of this has been kept — you are challenged to publish it.

Dear Editor,

Last Wednesday morning (24 September) whilst listening to Radio ANU I was rather horrified, but not surprised, to hear a tasteless comedy spot whose subject was that of the age-old 'dumb woman driver' syndrome, followed by one of the mythical male ideal of the caveman, club in hand, dragging off his woman by the hair. Immediately following these, the announcer mentioned that he had received a complaint from a woman whom he described as 'irate', 'neurotic' and (not to be forgotten) 'paranoid'.

One would think that, as Radio ANU is a student run radio, students should have access to voice their ideas via the radio, and particularly now that Radio ANU is soon to be broadcast throughout the community, that it should provide an alternative to the current situation in the media, where the opinions put forward aim to perpetuate the oppressive nature of our society.

At present Radio ANU has no facilities to broadcast the opinions of its listeners, apart from the announcers' comments on such cases of complaint. Surely the least Radio ANU could do is to have a policy that its announcers do not insult their audience either collectively, by broadcasting rubbish in the first place, or individually by making snide comments about those too few people who even bother to let them know what they think of the material being broadcast.

Sincerely,

D. HEALEY.

Julia Imogen is a two glass screamer!

Ex Beauty King willing to accept trip overseas; no strings attached, no demands made. Contact via Woroni.

Dear Editor,

All this radical action towards restructuring course contents and decision making procedures (which WORONI has been pushing in its tradition of stirring for stirring's sake) is merely the easy way out.

It's about time student activists recognized the function of ANU in our society. We are here to learn from lecturers and tutors and to obtain qualifications for a more useful place in society. We are not here to "do our own thing" but to develop our intellectual abilities such that we may be equipped to constructively repay our debts to society.

Each student at ANU costs the Australian people \$10,000 each year. We therefore have a moral obligation to responsibly buckle down to the work at hand.

Occupying chancelleries and insulting and offending the academic foundation of our civilization is not a constructive utilization of the unique opportunity we have.

Freedom of thought and belief is not a privilege to be abused.

sgd.

CHRIS WILLIAMS

Dear Sir/Madam,

The signs advising motor cyclists to leave their bikes remote from occupied classrooms seem to be far from effective.

Many riders park their machines, noisily revving engines, very close to the library, lecture theatres, and the union — some even ride along the walkway of the Haydon Allen Building.

The riding of bikes in pedestrian areas, particularly the union court, is endangering pedestrians.

Trail bike riders (whose machines are usually the loudest and must certainly exceed legal limits) are distressing many students and also the wildlife near the mouth of Sullivan's Creek, and are destroying grass, shrubs and the topography.

If the offenders could be persuaded to restrain their riding to paved areas, then actions such as the summoning of police or a systematic tyre-deflating campaign might be avoided.

Name withheld by request.

classifieds

Well you didn't use them to the best of their potential but you're starting to catch on. They are free, remember.

ANU SCIENCE SOCIETY —
Monday 13 October — Film Evening
Dr S.A. Barnett: 'Man: Ape or Angel?'
Main Lecture Theatre — RSC — 7:30 pm

ANU SCIENCE SOCIETY —
Thursday 16 October — Film Evening
New View of Space — A case for regeneration/regenerative processes
Main Lecture Theatre — RSC — 7:30 pm

ACTU piss weak

The even-handed nature of the ACTU Recommendation on women in the workforce renders it impotent.

1. There is an absence of STRATEGY for unemployment. Our proposals are
 - * women must not be seen as economically expendable
 - * a just sharing of work must prevail and socially necessary work, which is now neglected, such as community facilities be undertaken
 - * shorter working hour demands are urgent to
 - (a) offset unemployment
 - (b) permit educational opportunity throughout life
 - (c) allow time for social and community responsibility and leisure pursuits
 - * the banning of overtime
 - * where there is a shortage of skilled workers, IMMEDIATE training be insisted upon
 - * YOUNG PEOPLE (school leavers) BE INTEGRATED INTO THE SHORTER HOURS AND TRAINING STRUCTURE

2. Include men in PROTECTIVE REGULATIONS — cut down the incidence of back injuries and hernias.

3. We reject Item 11, page 2 of the ACTU Recommendations, because it is AGAINST TRADE UNION PRINCIPLES. Trade Unions cannot on the one hand defend the right of all people to work and on the other hand consign women to work at less than standard rates: we reject the notion that women should accept a pittance to stay at home as a cheap servant for husband and children. We reject the concept that household chores and child care and the sole responsibility of women: all adults and

all parents of both sexes must share these responsibilities. That breadwinning is the sole burden of males and the domestic work and child care the sole burden of females are capitalist myths which the trade unions must reject. THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR IS NOT FOR MEN ALONE: CEASE TO ALIENATE THE FAMILY FROM THE RIGHT TO WORK AND TO EARN.

4. The ACTU Recommendation fosters rivalry between married and unmarried women: the recommendation ignores the fact that many young people are married ONLY BECAUSE THEY ARE WORKING. If they are not both at work, couples are likely to postpone marriage. Marriages are contracted at younger ages now than they were before World War II. (Reference OECD study "Women and Work, No. 12", page 23).
The working class can never be united while the unions perpetuate divisions between:

- * married and unmarried
- * women and men
- * employed and unemployed
- * old and young

5. A wages policy must relate to all workers and not be separate for women and men. Capitalism woos the women into the workforce when it needs the labour and then boots them out, with the assistance of unionists in some cases. Don't follow the capitalist line towards working women — show solidarity and do not offer women social services to stay at home: demand women's right to independence and to unemployment benefit if they lose their jobs.

Women's studies journal

WOMEN'S STUDIES IN AUSTRALIA

This journal is currently being compiled. At the present there is much work underway in many different fields in Australia — some of it is regular course work, and research, supervised by Universities, Institutes, and Colleges, some of it is work undertaken by private individuals and women's groups.

One of the major problems in women's studies is the lack of communication between groups, and the uncertainty surrounding topics being studied and researched: it is possible that some areas

are being neglected, while work in other cases is being duplicated, simply because of communication difficulties.

The journal is intended to remedy these deficiencies by publishing a yearly report of work recently completed, courses available, work at present in progress, work nearing completion, and work which could be undertaken with benefit.

You are therefore respectfully requested to fill in details of work and courses at present underway, so that as full a coverage as possible may be made. It is hoped that the journal will appear no later than October, 1975.

- Details of current research topics
- When commenced?
- When do you expect to complete it?
- Do you need funds for research?
- Where have you applied for funds?
- Do you think you have met any obstruction in pursuing your research or in setting up a course in women's studies?
- Would you like to see a particular piece of research done: be specific
- Any other comments?

Please return to B. Vaughan McConchie, 41 Beaufort Road, Croydon, 3136.

ULTIMATE (?) WORONI

Liz Reid has now resigned which proves everything(!)

It's not that I've ever thought the Australian Government could achieve a quarter of its stated aims, but now everything's gone.

Remember when Whitlam proclaimed the appointment of Liz Reid as a women's adviser was a *Major Breakthrough For Women*. It's just been broken back.

For the past two years women have had a form of direct access to the PM. Without the support of political institutions and the media, constructive action can only be initiated through confrontation with the political hierarchy. The office of women's adviser has been a focal point for women who are otherwise ignored in conventional politics.

We all know how effective the *proper channels* are when it comes to a dealing with authorities. The physical presence of a women's adviser at least ensured some recognition of the existence of women. Just by being there, Liz Reid was in a position to remind Them, a position to heavy Them. For a while there was a sense of efficacy.

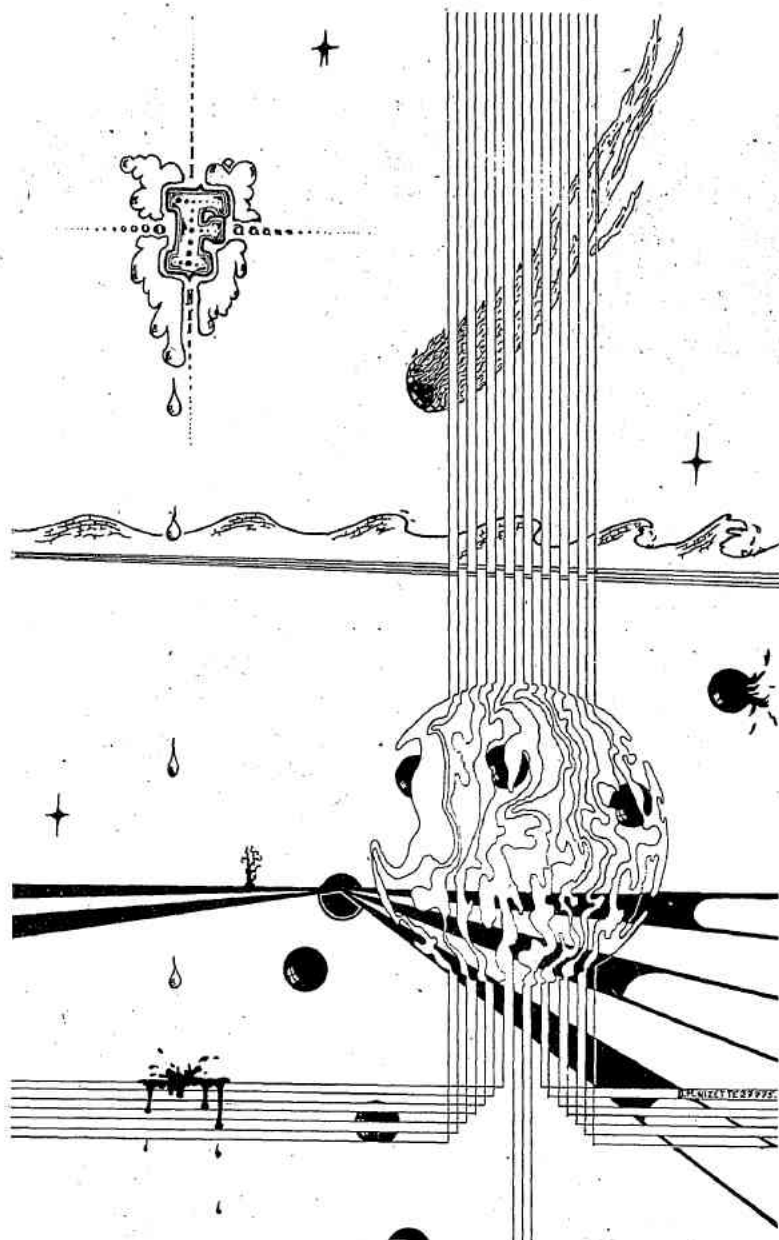
Now, the last bastion of a Whitlam ideology has been destroyed. He only wants to stay in power and Liz Reid has been shuttled off to the faceless inertia of the Public Service. Again women have been pushed back from the hallowed spheres of political influence to the voiceless, unnoticed fucked-on position where they are expected to be.

Now Liz Reid is merely another bureaucrat, lacking the freedom to initiate activity and influence the formulation of policy. The predominantly conservative middle class male public service is unlikely to be sympathetic. In fact, it couldn't give a fuck. With Liz Reid's official capacity a *consultant*, real achievements appear less likely.

It is, I suppose, just possible that the new position will allow for a 'more effective co-ordination of Government policies on women' but there are none too many policies. While the women's adviser existed there was some motivation and incentive for their formulation. There was representation of women at the senior government level. Whitlam has destroyed it - saving the LCP the effort and embarrassment should (when?) they get in.

Just maybe perhaps 'women's interests will be dealt with effectively' while Labor is in power (unlikely as it seems) but women will find no-one to listen with Fraser as PM.

After all the hopes and anticipations (were there any?) of 1972 have gone by the board it only shows that governments don't ever do anything at all 'no matter who you vote for, the government gets in.'



GREAT MOMENTS IN THE ALPHABET #7

GRASS PRICES

Nth Queensland Heads \$25-30 oz Carlton H Grown \$15 oz (or Free!)
Sumatran Green \$120 per oz Australian Bullets \$10 each
Afghani Black Hash \$120-140 oz Brown Hash \$120 oz
Oil \$18-25

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blotting paper \$3.50 ea Claer Light \$2.50-3.50
Grey Dots \$2.00-3.00 Morph, Coke, H, \$30 p cap
BEST BET Mushrooms \$Free!

Screw the students till they shut up

Last year the Board made a commitment to improve education in this University by making it more of a partnership of teachers and students. The educational benefits of this approach have been clearly and persuasively put forward by Professor Alfonso of Japanese Dept. The Board, if it is to succeed in this endeavour must actively be engaged in smashing the factory like input/output aspects of this university. For this, effective student participation not just take it or leave it 'consultation' is a must. The response of the decision makers to student views on assessment has proved this. Many staff have responded to student feelings against formal examinations by saying that

"The examination is the only reliable test so it cannot be dispensed with; but some

credit can be given for work done during the year. For every % reduction in the weight to the exam other assignments must be added so that other non-exam assignment do not in themselves become too important and perhaps to try to get students back to loving exams."

The result of 'consultation' has thus been an increase in workload and a decrease in self-direction and creativity in courses. Student participation might have avoided this and produced assessment linked to course objectives as determined by staff and students. The increase in workload without student participation has led to an increased marking load for staff and an increase in cases where student work is treated with insulting cursory miscomment.

The failure of the university to accept student participation has effects which are not easily reversible. The discouragement and suppression of creativity and increased uniformity + workload has led to a less dynamic campus. The failure of the university to move with the schools towards flexibility has made the university a less exciting prospect for potential students. As a result of the legitimated miseducation structures many students see it as 'their' problem not 'your' problem and either drop out or mechanically do what they are told.

Last September I wrote for students and board members a chronicle of how the desirable objectives had not been implemented. Since then there have been a series of meetings at which more and more time has been

given for investigation. Even the Johnson/Ross paper (and I think their conclusions are vastly kinder to the departments than the facts warrant) makes it clear that despite progress the objectives are not implemented. I see effective 50% student representation on the departmental committee as a precondition for progress. I think it is up to the Board to show me and the students that the Board puts education before its power. It is up to the Board to show me and the students that they are concerned to teach and learn (that is to be on our side) and that therefore discussion not force will get results. For my own part I'm sick of waiting.

JULIUS ROE
PRESIDENT ANUSA

How to go

Lessons

AIR FARES AT STUDENT PRICES:

(2nd class single Air Fares — Student Concession) 25%

Canberra to —	Single	
Brisbane	—	\$56.10
Sydney	—	\$19.60
Melbourne	—	\$31.00
Hobart	—	\$61.20
Adelaide	—	\$62.40
Perth	—	\$166.00
Darwin	—	\$191.10

RAIL FARES AT STUDENT PRICES

(2nd class return rail fares)

Canberra to —		
Brisbane	—	\$28.13
Sydney	—	\$16.25
Melbourne	—	\$18.05
Hobart	—	Melbourne + flying
		\$29.65
Adelaide	—	\$34.05
Perth	—	\$147.05

Two and a half years of rule by the Federal Labor Government has taught many people many lessons.

The most fundamental lesson has been learnt by the government — that the implementation of socialist-oriented schemes depends on a healthy private sector. A private sector is happy and healthy when it is making a profit.

There has been surprisingly few outcries from leftists about the implications of this lesson.

Unless the size of the national income grows markedly, then the share of profits can only be increased at the expense of wages.

Since the Labor Party was elected in December 72, the share of wages out of national income rose from about 58 per cent to about 70 per cent. This was achieved partly through the consumption and import boom of 1973, coupled with a shortage of labor and the success of the Prices Justification Tribunal in slowing down the ability of firms to pass on price rises rapidly.

The Federal Government could be given the dubious distinction of "screwing the capitalists until they bleed".

The capitalists not only bled, they stopped spending. High inflation rates and

a downturn in world economic activity helped to persuade firms to reduce production, lay off workers, and delay plans for expansion.

This development puts socialists and left-wingers in a cruel dilemma — **is it better for labour to be exploited and employed, or unexploited and unemployed?**

Socialists and left-wingers appear to have given their answer by default — there has been almost no outcry that Australia's unemployment level leaped from the usual two per cent to about four per cent from mid-1974 onwards. Why?

Part of the answer is that many of the unemployed are school-leavers and women. They tend not to have organisations which can protest on their behalf. But why have not human-hearted socialists and leftists protested on their behalf? Because they do not care? Because school-leavers and women are unimportant in terms of votes and membership fees?

Part of the answer lies in the self-interest of two pillars of the Labor Party. One is organised labor. With a four per cent unemployment rate, those remaining employed may fear for their jobs and thus decide not to rock the boat. Labor traditionally has berated the Liberal and Country Parties for encouraging this tactic by which employers can continue to exploit workers.

Because of the lack of support from workers, socialists and leftists find it difficult to protest on their behalf.

The humiliating lesson from this development is that many of the socialist and leftist arguments against capitalism are opportunistic. Their arguments may be justified, but where is the moral force?

There are two interesting examples of the opportunist element of socialist and left-wing arguments.

One was the government assistance to prevent the laying-off of about 5000 car workers last November. The beneficiaries were wholly foreign-owned car-makers. Why was there a sigh of relief rather than a howl of protest at government support for one of the largest US companies (General Motors)?

The answer is that the beneficiaries INCLUDED the workers — not only in the car factories, but in associated industries. If workers benefited then, surely they have benefited in the past from the employment opportunities offered by the car-makers. And remember that it was a Labor Government that ASKED General Motors to set up in Australia, and were desperate enough to provide the capital to start the manufacturing operation!

Re-imposition of tariffs, and request for voluntary restraints on some exports to Australia, also illustrate the moral bankruptcy of some socialists and leftists.

The Australian textile industry suffered because of imports from other countries, particularly from Asian countries. The tariffs were re-imposed, and voluntary export restraints (by the cheaper producers) requested, because of the threat to employment in Australia. Please note that the Australian textile capitalists and workers benefited from this action. Australian consumers, and Asian textile producers, suffered in the process.

Mr Whitlam has made a point of cultivating the friendship of Asian countries. Australia is rich enough to assist these countries not just by financial grants, which most recipients resent, but also by absorbing more imports from them. After all, Australia tends to have a trade surplus with most Asian countries. How can they pay for that deficit if not with goods which they produce cheaply and are acceptable to Australian consumers?

Of several actions by the Whitlam Government, this was the most sickening. That it was forced by the self-interests of capitalists AND workers is painfully obvious. Where were the strong protests from the people who decry economic imperialism as practiced by wealthier trading partners?

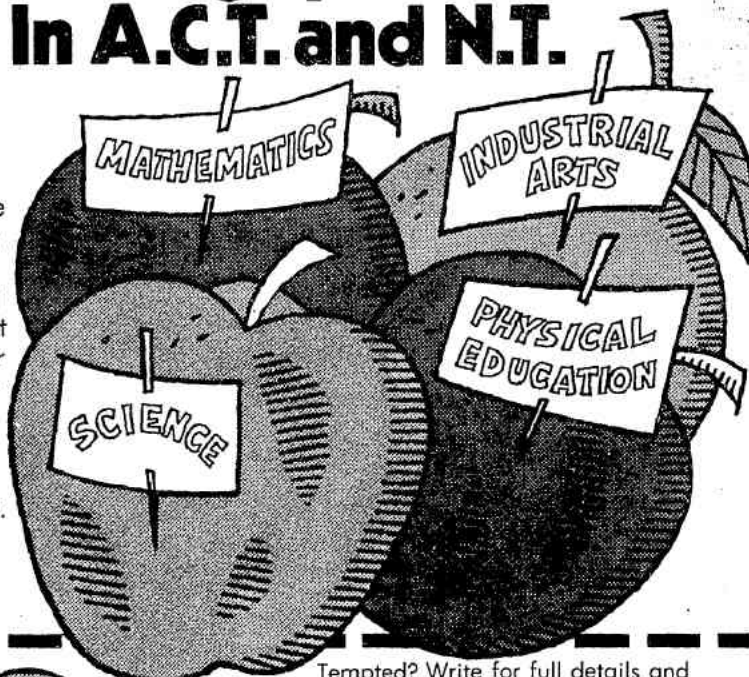
Two and a half years of practice has burnt away many of the Labor Party's ideals and made that party as obviously and sadly self-seeking as the previous Liberal and Country Party government. This is due not so much to the fact that power corrupts, but to the fact that governments have to deal with powerful groups (labour and capital) whose self-seeking is unlimited. Add a pinch of sullen, self-seeking voters and you have a strong recipe that destroys the ideology of any party — high or low minded.

So what can our socialist and left-wing friends do? They can either change their spots, or save their vehemence for more prosperous times. Whatever their choice, a dose of Labor Government was not a good medicine for them.

by Chris McEwan

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E30.153.95

S. A. GENERAL MEETING – WEDNESDAY 15 OCTOBER 8 pm

A brief but vital meeting: **Declaration of poll for President/Treasurer Election of AUS delegation and 1976 officers**

NOMINATIONS ARE OPEN UNTIL 15 OCTOBER FOR:

Orientation Week Director 1976 Finance Committee - 2 reps
Orientation Week Handbook Editor 1976 Welfare Officer 1976
AUS delegation to 1976 January Council - 5 members

Life at Lennox

At the housing demonstration held outside the Chancery two weeks ago a member of staff informed students that housing needs were beyond the financial capabilities of the University. This may well be the case. After all, the administration

will have to meet a \$70,000 deficit at the (licensed) staff centre this year, if it wishes to continue supplying non-student members of ANU with smorgasbord lunches, cheap grog and a place to get away from their subsidised houses.

Discrimination is ever rampant on the campus. Residents of A Block Lennox, and Lennox Proper almost came to blows over a situation which, for Old Lennox residents is becoming harder to take as the year progresses. Lennox House has, for years, been run by the Students' Association as Low Cost Accommodation for those students who are unable to afford other sorts of University accommodation. Over the years the University has allowed it to become more and more rundown, claiming that it would not be worth it to them to fix it up properly. Cases of students having to wait months before University Maintenance will repair faulty power points or replace broken windows are by no means rare at Lennox. This year the Students' Association has had to raise the rents at Lennox from \$5 to \$7/week, which is only \$1/week less than the rent for A Block residents.

study lamps, a vacuum cleaner, two drying cabinets and one washing machine. Lennox House residents are only supplied with a minimum of furniture, one kitchen and one washing machine. Everything else at Lennox (i.e. the vegetable garden, the hen house) has been gained by their own initiative and hard work. Recently the washing machine at Lennox broke down (will not be repaired for four weeks), but A Block residents were most hostile when they found some Lennox residents using their washing machine and said that Lennox residents are parasites, that if they would only get off their arses and work they could afford to live in any University residence.

However, the fact is that by far the majority of students at Lennox House do work, at present there are at least: two taxi drivers, one truck driver, a builders' labourer, two kitchen men, three part-time waiting people, two industrial cleaners, one domestic cleaner, one market offsider and one sales person! **SO THERE !!**

**AUS REGIONAL ORGANISER
NEW SOUTH WALES**

DUTIES: The Organiser is responsible for organising and co-ordinating most aspects of AUS activities in NSW. The main areas of involvement will be in education, student travel and insurance, liaison between campuses, and administration of the Region.

The position involves a significant amount of travel between campuses and unusual hours of work. Previous experience in AUS and other student organisations would be useful, but not essential.

CONDITIONS: The Organiser will receive the minimum wage, as well as allowances for travel, secretarial assistance, telephone and out-of-pocket expenses. The Organiser would most likely be expected to work in Sydney, but this is open to negotiation.

APPLICATIONS: Applications giving details of experience and qualifications should be made in writing by October 24 to AUS Area Organiser, c/- SRC Office, Wentworth Building, Sydney University, 2006.

**WELFARE/CONCESSION'S BOOK
EDITOR**

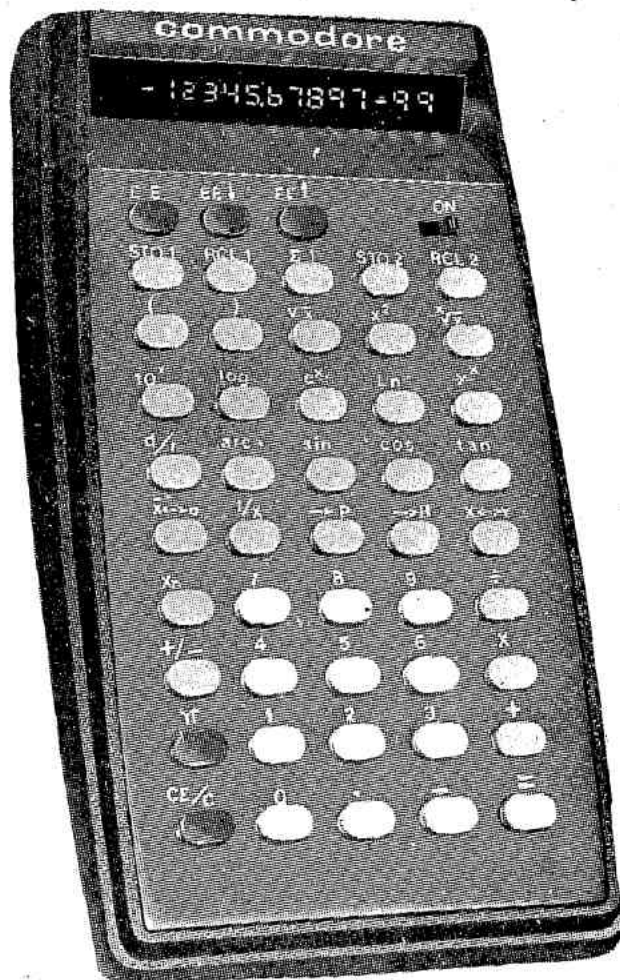
DUTIES: To compile, edit, lay-out and arrange printing and distribution for a welfare/concession's booklet for the Sydney Metropolitan campuses. The editor would also be responsible for soliciting advertising.

EXPERIENCE: Some ability in production of printed material, and a knowledge of student welfare matters are desirable, but not essential.

TIME: The person appointed would be expected to commence working by the end of November. They will receive three weeks unpaid leave over the Christmas/New Year period, and then work from mid-January to early March (approx. eight weeks).

SALARY: The minimum wage. Applications should be addressed to: AUS Area Organiser, c/- SRC Office, Wentworth Building, Sydney University, 2006.

**APPLICATIONS CLOSE
OCTOBER 24.**



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Leftier than thou

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL

The Portuguese situation is complicated, but the Australian reflection of events in Portugal is even more complicated, due to the factionalized

nature of the Australian Left which is currently running a commentary.

In Portugal these are predominantly two opposing trends; the communists versus the socialists. This Portuguese division has been taken up by groups in Australia who either condemn or defend events in Portugal or to oppose Australian groups who support the Portuguese.

The key issue is the significance, role and future function of the Armed Forces Movement, (AFM).

Dave Holmes, the National Secretary of the Socialist Youth Alliance (SYA) which claims affiliation with the worldwide Fourth International, has stated a position in an article in the paper 'Direct Action'. Among his claims is that the AFM is in fact a military dictatorship and that it is restoring capitalism. Crucial to the SYA thesis is that the April coup which overthrew the pre-existing Fascist regime was carried out by a small group of disenchanted army officers organised in the Armed Forces Movement. SYA claims that the coup was backed by sections of the Portuguese capitalist class.

Firstly the officers organised in the AFM were not 'army officer' but came from the Navy and the Air Force as well. It is also worth noting that the 'small' group of officers numbered over two hundred — large enough to escape the connotations implied by the term — small.

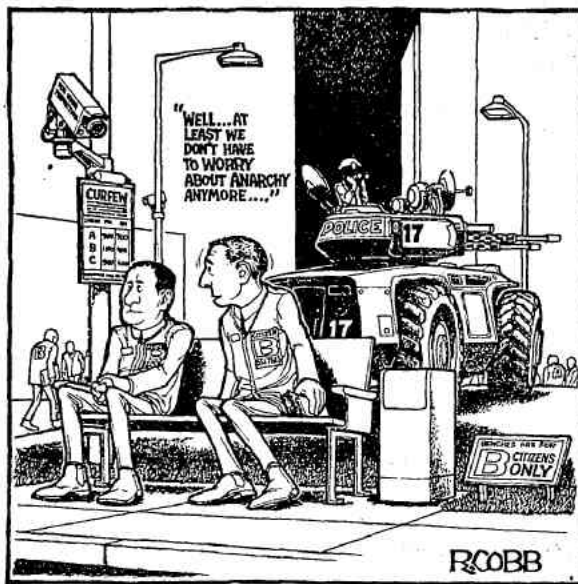
Following on from this we get the claim that the AFM is trying to re-establish a stable capitalist order.

Dave Holmes eagerly attaches the adjective 'pro-capitalist' to the AFM.

Stupidly he ignores the fact that the AFM that overthrew the fascist regime is not the AFM of today. Spínola's regime was itself overthrown and this has enabled the AFM to take on a vastly different character of today, which is not to re-establish capitalism and not a small elite of officers isolated from the people. In fact, it is the opposite which is true.

The AFM is moving in conjunction with the Unions to establish new organs of political power consistent with the Bolshevik theory of allowing independent workers, soldiers and peasants associations explicitly as organs of dual power. The recognition of these bodies as the ultimate, sole, legitimate organs of political power precludes adherence to the old parliamentary structures of capitalist society.

However, in Portugal, these are forces of reaction which are trying desperately to save the parliamentary system hoping for a return to capitalism, as happened in Chile.



Central to the continued success of any proletarian revolution is a period of a dictatorship of the proletariat. If it is due to the 'dictatorship' of the AFM and the Trade Unions that Portugal has survived FOUR attempted coups and attempts at restoration of capitalism. This illustrates clearly the absolute need for a dictatorship of the proletariat period. This is the role of the AFM, not as a 'military dictatorship' with its unsavoury connotations but as a partner with the Unions in a 'dictatorship of the proletariat' with the different connotations flowing from that.

The characterization by the SYA of the Portuguese power structure is at variance with the theory of the majority grouping of the Secretariat of the parent body, the Fourth International. This group has specifically rejected the notion that Portugal is a 'military dictatorship'. Their statement says, correctly, that —

Only people who have been completely mystified by bourgeoisie, public opinion and blinded by Stalinophobia can speak of Portugal as a country in which democratic rights have been eroded by 'military dictatorship'...

Portugal is the freest country in the world today... the political and social activities of the mass of toilers is less restricted than anywhere else."

Opposing the Armed Forces Movement, the Unions, and the Portuguese Communist Party is the Socialist Party which does not believe in a dictatorship of the proletariat but it seems, by their propaganda and actions, believe that socialism can be achieved by good-will!!! Without any nastiness!!! After any revolution these will be many sections of society, who, privileged in the old order, join the reaction and direct all their activity into attempts to restore capitalism. These people will not accept the loss of their status with good-will! These groups have, for the

most part, not fled Portugal but have gained in strength from the influx of refugees from Portuguese colonies.

These groups oppose the Unions, the AFM and the Communist Party. They have gorged the Socialist Party such that it now, in its policy, defends the solely capitalist instrument, Parliament. Also working for the restoration at Capitalism is the Fascist linked Catholic Church, but, it is not alone, the forces of reaction are everywhere.

Provided the dictatorship of the proletariat countries to set up alternative organs of peoples' government which will ensure an eventual self-managed socialism immune from attempts at restoration (cf. Chile) then it will start to wither away itself. The onus is on the organized people to ensure that this occurs when possible. In the meantime the AFM will continue to be a 'revolutionary government which is trying to establish socialism'. The future should see a truly self-managed socialism emerge in Portugal and the Dictatorship being relinquished of its power.

CHRIS WARREN

PHOTOGRAPHIC DISPLAYS

50 cents ADULTS

CONTINUOUS FILMS

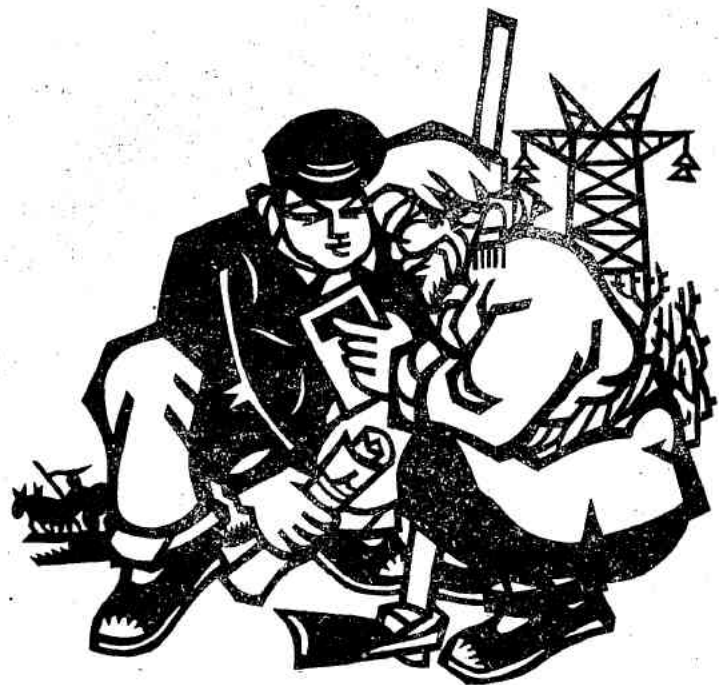
20 cents CHILDREN

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CHINA TODAY



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Friday	17.10.75	— 10.00 to 10.00pm
Saturday	18.10.75	— 10.00 to 10.00pm
Sunday	19.10.75	— 10.00 to 6.00 pm

For further information contact: Australia-China Society
PO Box 530
Civic Square
2608

Liz O'Brien



Curriculum Vitae: 1974 Chairperson of Clubs and Societies, 1975 Treasurer, 1972-75 Member ANU Women's Liberation and ANU Radical Feminists.

And I don't really think all of that (except of course, feminism) is really relevant to the reasons why I'm standing for President. My previous positions in the Students' Association mean I know enough about how the SA runs and operates to hope I can contribute to breaking down the mystique of student politics.

Basically I'm running as part of a collective. We need to have one person to be president because that how the University will deal with us. The collective is an attempt to see if we can demystify the Association.

Our policies in general areas are:

1. Education. Of paramount importance is the struggle to get situations and daily lives. We will continue the Association's attempt to gain meaningful reforms to concessions from the academic powers who now control our lives.
2. Housing: The University must be constantly pressured to release their huge pool of housing to students and staff on the basis of NEED.
3. Child care: The co-operative creche must have our continuing support.
4. Part-timers: I have been a part-timer myself and am particularly aware of the part-timers difficulties. We will endeavour to liaise very closely with the Part-Time Students' Association.

All of these things must be seen in the light of 1976 being a year out of triennium funding which means the University will be looking for all possible means to cut back its expenditure on the School of General Studies. They're going to make sure that as far as possible spending on the Institute will not be cut. This means undergraduates will be very low on the list of University expenditure.

LIZ O'BRIEN.

Andrew who?

ANDREW MICHAEL DUNSTAN
29 Mueller Street, Yarralumla, ACT.
Age: 21. Arts/Law 1972-4., Arts 1975.
Member ANU Theatre Group 1972-3.
Vice-President ANU Labour Club 1972.
Member ANU Social Democratic Club 1974, Chairperson Students' Association Education Committee 1975, Students' Association rep. on Board of the School of General Studies 1975, Member, Standing Committee BSGS 1975, Students' Association rep. on Library Committee 1975.

Basically I stand for the continuing policies of the ANUSA. I have played a leading role in the pressing of these policies in the field of education this year, and this is my main area of interest. I was instrumental in gaining a much better deal for students from the Library, including vastly increased borrowing rights.

I want to make the Association more responsive to the needs and



wants of students, particularly part-timers. To do this we must encourage more students to involve themselves in Association affairs. This would be one of my major objectives.

I believe that I can get on well with all those people with whom I deal on the behalf of students, without betraying student policies or objectives.

ANDREW DUNSTAN

PASSION PLAY



To work in conjunction with President and other office bearers of the Association in attempting to decentralize the responsibility of a few members of the Association. With this year being the last of the triennium, the Association has a role to play in filling the gaps the University will face in welfare areas for students. Association policy of providing payment for bonds for housing must be continued and extended. The University will continue with its policy of not helping hall students and the

Jill Ridgway

Curriculum Vitae: 1975: AUS Secretary, Japanese Club, Active member of Students' Association, Radical Feminist.

Association will continue to try to find alternate housing and to facilitate living in halls. Another effect of the Triennium is the continued inadequacy of Tertiary Allowances and the ensuing difficulties students will find themselves in. It is necessary for all students to take an active part in the association; participation in all areas is encouraged, and the Finance Committee meetings are open to all to make suggestions. The Association and thus all students need to work together to improve their situations:

Sue Pitt

Curriculum Vitae: and as Ms Justice Pitt said:

If you haven't got the law behind you,
pound the truth,
If you haven't got the truth behind you,
pound the law,
If you haven't got either behind you,
pound the table.

I have been living on a shoe-string in Burton Hall all year. Next year I hope to get a shoe. I am studying accounting so I will be able to manage the Student Association funds satisfactorily. In the past I have been treasurer of various clubs and societies in my home town and feel the need to move into something more substantial.



At the Students' Association meeting this year there has been a lack of understanding of the relative and absolute amount of funds controlled by the Students' Association and I feel more information should be disseminated. To this end I guarantee a responsible attitude towards the distribution of students' funds to the benefit of ALL, and not just minority groups. At the same time there has been a deficiency of spending on some areas which should be remedied at the earliest opportunity.

One of these areas that concerns us all is the matter of low-cost housing. Any group that is active in its influence of public opinion and enlightenment on such prominent issues should be encouraged to expand its activities in the most beneficial manner. Woroni, for example, cannot survive on a \$6000 a year budget. Since the Students' Association is associated with AUS it should, in some ways, be more like a union in that it should provide more benefits for the students. On the whole, students are not financially well off. Living allowances, for those that can get them, have not kept pace with the increases in the cost of living, particularly with housing costs. Students' Association funds could be used for paying the deposits on houses, flat houses and acting as guarantors for such assorted accommodation.

Why the eighteenth century is

The ANU English Dept. has been incompetent for as long as I can remember them. My introduction was when I turned up one February as a new tutor to be greeted by a cheerful Dickensian caricature (Milgate) who informed me that the thing to do was avoid work as much as possible. He himself, he proudly explained, had obtained a room at the other end of the building so they couldn't give him any administration.

They were the most incredibly top-heavy dept., having really no junior staff. (Most English depts. feel some obligation to employ the brightest of their recent graduates, and thus are kept in touch with changes in the world). However the previous year they found they'd failed 50% (!) of their first-year students for the second time running; so rather than sack the incompetent lecturers they'd decided to try employing tutors.

Tutoring to their first-year course was the most appalling job I've ever had. The main lecturers were people at least thirty years out of date, mentally fixated in the world of the *Listener* and the *Times Literary Supplement*. They could be quite interesting if you were already steeped in the past. If you weren't they had no way of opening it up to you. Their essay-marking was simply an exercise in generation-war. At least half the essays we were required to fail would have passed at Perth Uni where I'd tutored the previous year. It was impossible to

get through to characters like Hewitt and Milgate that a 17 year-old intelligent enough to understand the dated ideas they were pushing would be quite unlikely in any case to agree with those ideas. That year they failed 50% again.

The second-year course was even worse. It specialized in all the most difficult of English authors, Sir Thomas Browne et al, whose every line needed a complicated linguistic gloss; and no attempt was made to make them easier or relevant. Any attempt by the student to construct an original view was always defeated by pointing to some complexity in the language that only the lecturer knew. Only the hardest of students won through to this course, and it was just as well.

The short-term cure was obvious: move the incompetents off the first and second-year courses. But the Professor (Russell), himself an incompetent teacher, dithered and let them run full term. The result was a staggering destruction of students' careers and enthusiasm for literature.

Eventually Fred Langman, one of their few good teachers, was put onto the first-year course; and with the same tutors was able to push the pass rate up around 90%. But of course his loss from the other years weakened them—it was a case of the dept. having more dead wood than it knew where to hide.

One of their great problems apart from their refusal to appoint young people (though Donaldson reformed

that considerably), was that anyone of calibre they had tended to leave, like A.D. Hope and Ian Donaldson. A classic example was the brilliant Stephen Knight who came from Sydney with the strong chance of a professorship if he chose to stay. After two years he left, remarking that he got more intellectual stimulation out of a weekend trip back to Sydney than out of two years in the ANU dept.

I found a couple of years as much as stomach and cerebellum could take. The boredom was unbelievable. Conversation in the tea-room consisted of academic shop and subhumorous suburban trivia, — with reminiscences of sabbatical leave in the British Museum library saved as a special treat for dinner parties. Outside of each one's special and remote area ("Oh, and what's your area?") most of them simply didn't seem to *know* anything. And what incredibly narrow "areas" they were! Visitors to Canberra found it hard to believe that what the Australian National University's English

Dept. specialised in was the literature of 18th century London!

During this time I kept superficially cordial relations with my colleagues. ("Good morning Algernon, good morning Percy/Good morning Mrs Roebuck, Christ have mercy!"). The first clash came later, while I was doing a doctoral thesis. From "Something on translations into English" it had been whittled down in no real sense by my consent, to what Herr Professor Hippo Russell considered a manageable and important topic, viz: "A Thirteenth Study of a translation of the *Aeneid* into late medieval Scottish". (They still thought this was dangerously broad).

Things came to a head. Myself, Eileen Hayley, Alan Gould, and several others who refused to accept the wastage of three years of our lives as fair exchange for a higher degree, demanded that the system be changed. Meetings were arranged — and cancelled by professorial interference. At length we forced a full meeting of the English Dept. — reformers versus shit-diggers (i.e. those who don't mind spending three years on "The use of

*“..more intellectual s
a weekend trip back to
two years in the A.M*

women unite in unions

Dialogue amongst women in International Women's Year continued between trade union and working women at a meeting in Sydney, Friday 12 September.

The 1975 ACTU Congress was discussed by women working in the public and private sectors of the economy and women doing unpaid work. The attached statement of views has been prepared for the delegates to the Congress by women who will continue to challenge the powerlessness of women in the traditional trade union structures and who will continue to take alternative women's action outside of those structures in order to bring about the changes necessary for women.

Continuing action includes a proposal to liaison with all women's groups within and without the existing trade union structure to organise a national congress for women in the alternative year, 1976. A congress exclusive to women and non-exclusive of any woman. The meeting formed itself into a continuing committee, open to all interested women to pursue this aim.

The Women and Politics Conference in Canberra recognised that in addition to the development of women's caucuses in trade unions, alternative women's actions are a vital component of working women's striving to overcome the obstructions of traditional trade union practices which militate against the democratic rights of women.

Women's continuing action together will challenge these effects on women and change those structures which stand against the aspirations of women to be free and equal people in our society.

In this current economic upheaval, we reject absolutely the shelving or changes necessary for us and refuse to be forced back or contained in a second class of economic disadvantage, male patronage and sexist oppression. On the contrary, we demand

- * free choice of work and opportunity, without discrimination
- * positive discrimination in favour of women to enable us to overcome the effects of our disadvantaged situation

- * we assert the democratic right of women to self-determination and meaningful, non-sexist social change which embraces our right to participate fully in the decision-making processes.



is alive and well in Canberra

"I" in Chaucer" — no exaggeration — and the like). The shitdiggers had plenty of emotional objections, but no valid arguments: reformers won hands down.

Another meeting was scheduled to discuss reforms — and sabotaged. Eventually it was held under worthless circumstances. When they refused to act we forced them to a public debate in the *ANU Reporter*, and made fools of them.

They took revenge by trying to get rid of myself and Alan Gould, while Chris Eade who had been their star exhibit on the shitdigger side was given a permanent position. Just recently they were caught red-handed giving him the Crawford Prize "for outstanding research in the humanities" for a thesis which he had accurately described as "a commentary on a translation of a commentary on a translation" — of a commentary. When I was given a Literature Board Fellowship, which gave me a valid excuse for refusing to proceed with my thesis

pending discussion of reforms, Professor Milgate wrote to the Registrar: "we have been undermined".

The following year I received a message that Bob Brissenden, a *bon vivant* who likes, in virtue of some mildly bohemian tendencies, to see himself as a bit of a radical, was interested in talking to me. I knew he was quite conservative on these issues, but was prepared to check him out.

He opened by saying that the Dept. was really quite sympathetic. It was just they were upset by seeing their troubles publicized in the *Reporter* without prior warning. I pointed out that we had given just such warning when they refused to listen at internal meetings. He said, yes, but they would have liked to know just when the story was coming out in the *Reporter*. (And give them a chance to kill it — not likely!).

He then suggested that the only proposal that had any chance was a certain mild reform, and that I see the new professor, Hardy, about it. I'd never met Hardy, but I accepted

Brissenden's assurances, and spent some time preparing a submission. When I met Hardy I pointed out that the need for reform had been established in the previous year's public debate, in which the conservatives had as good as admitted themselves bankrupt. Hardy said he couldn't see the need and hadn't heard of last year's debate.

I couldn't believe it! Either the man was a shameless liar, or such a total fuckwit he hadn't heard of the debate that split his Dept. six months earlier. But a few minutes were sufficient to convince me that whether or not he was a liar, Hardy was certainly a fuckwit. I dropped the matter, and have not wasted time on Hardy or Brissenden since. But a little later Milgate, the usual hatchet man for the shitdiggers, sent me a priceless letter full of crocodile tears, explaining the "impossibility" of introducing even a minor reform:

"You'd have to start with the Dean of Arts, and the suggestion, if approved, would then begin on a long process — to the Board, possibly to the P.G. Committee, to the Council, to Parliament for enabling legislation, back to Council and down the line for Faculty to draft regulations and conditions, then all the way up again to Council; and then 'due notice' would have to be given to intending candidates. By this time, I imagine, you'd have ceased to care." !!!!!

I've not taken much interest in the recent battle between the English Dept. and its fourth-year students, but I think the above suggests some basic principles, viz:

1. Don't let them persuade you to work "through the proper channels".
2. Don't trust them to be reasonable — compel them; and ignore vague promises.
3. Don't make the mistake of thinking that what you have to do is prove your case — it probably won't make the least difference to them. (The Postgraduate Students' Association has made repeated moves for reform, backed by the strongest authorities, and not the slightest notice has been taken). Twist their tails if you want results. !!!

In my own case I incline now to a very simple procedure: that on the day I finally leave campus I drop by the English Dept. and let my knuckles talk to a couple of relevant noses. It may seem slight recompense for wasted years; but something tells me this sort of personal touch will do more to interest them in my point of view than all the rational argument in the world!

Mark
O'Connor

stimulation out of
to Sydney than out of
A.N.U. English dept."

synthesis of mescaline



i. *3:4:5-Trimethoxybenzoyl Chloride*. Five hundred grams of 3:4:5-trimethoxybenzoic acid (cf. Gilman-Blatt, "Organic Syntheses," John Wiley & Sons, New York 1941, Collective Volume 1, 537) is added to 285 cc. of thionyl chloride freshly distilled over linseed oil and the mixture is heated for 2 hours on a water bath. The still-hot mixture is then distilled under reduced pressure from a

Claisen-flask, avoiding rubber stoppers. There is obtained 510 g. (93% of theory) of trimethoxybenzoyl chloride boiling at 185° (18 mm.).

ii. *3:4:5-Trimethoxybenzaldehyde*. To a solution of 200 g. of 3:4:5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride in 1000 cc. of xylene freshly distilled over sodium, there is added 60 g. of a 5% palladium-barium sulfate catalyst. The mixture is heated in an oil bath maintained at 150° and a vigorous stream of hydrogen is introduced into the boiling solution. The hydrogen should be washed with aqueous permanganate and then dried with sulfuric acid. After 60-80 hours the reaction is complete. The solution is filtered and the aldehyde conveniently isolated as its bisulfite compound. Yield 120 g. (70.6% of theory), m.p. 74°.

iii. *3:4:5-Trimethoxy- ω -nitrostyrene*. A solution of 40 cc. of nitromethane and 100 g. of trimethoxybenzaldehyde in 200 cc. alcohol is cooled to 0° and while it is stirred mechanically there is introduced a solution of 45 g. pure potassium hydroxide in 45 cc. water and 90 cc. methanol at the rate of about one drop per second, care being taken that the temperature does not rise. Fifteen minutes after the addition is completed the solution is poured into 500 cc. concentrated hydrochloric acid mixed with sufficient ice to assure its presence throughout the slow addition and to maintain a temperature of -10°. The precipitated nitrostyrene is separated by filtration and washing and may be purified by recrystallizing from 700 cc. alcohol. The pale yellow plates which melt at 120-121° are obtained in a yield of approximately 78% of theory.

An improved synthesis of mescaline has been described by Benington and Morin (175). 3,4,5-Trimethoxy- β -nitrostyrene (176) was reduced with lithium aluminium hydride, using a method described by Ramirez and Burger (177). The yield was of 86%.

A new synthesis of mescaline has been recently elaborated by Tsao (178). The synthesis is outlined as follows:

gallic acid \rightarrow 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoic acid \rightarrow methyl ester of the 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoic acid \rightarrow 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl alcohol \rightarrow 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl chloride \rightarrow 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylacetonitrile \rightarrow mescaline. The reduction of the methyl ester and of the nitrile has been achieved using lithium aluminium hydride.

Synthesis of Mescaline, According to Slotta and Syszka (111).

The treatment of drug-taking by the Australian press has been so irresponsible that academics should refuse to supply research findings on drugs to the media, argues KEITH WINDSCHUTTLE.

"Drug menace" a blatant

Few people would argue with the claim that the mass media present a distorted view of reality. The media focus on the unusual, the surprising, the abnormal. Behaviour that deviates from the norm is the very stuff of news copy.

Readers, viewers and listeners are not interested, journalists believe, in the ordinary events that make up their own day — getting to work, doing their jobs, going home, relaxing a bit. They want to know about events that are different from the great majority of things that occur as expected.

Thus, deviant behaviour makes up the majority of news items that are printed and broadcast. The amount of news coverage devoted to them is way out of proportion to their actual occurrence in the community. Acts of crime, as a proportion of all community activity, make up a tiny minority but they are the most commonly reported type of deviant behaviour in the media. (see Anne Edwards research findings in A. Edwards and P. Wilson, *Social Deviance in Australia*, Melbourne 1975 pp. 58-74).

What is the social effect of this concentration of media attention on deviance? Does it influence the way most people think and act?

The media disapprove of most of the deviant behaviour that is reported. In her recent research, Anne Edwards found that only five per cent of such reporting took a favourable view of the events covered (for example, acts of heroism). What the media do when they devote so much effort to publicising disapproved behaviour is engage in a process that — daily — defines the limits of acceptable social behaviour.

Acts of deviance are those which breach the rules upon which our middle class dominated society is based. Those who observe the rules, work hard and consume dutifully (however reluctantly they acquiesce in the process) react with strong moral indignation towards those who take short cuts and don't work, take what they want, enjoy their pleasures now, and thus defy the authority of those who live by different rules.

The media is thus continually involved in resolving a contradiction. On the one hand, it is deviant behaviour that is highly newsworthy and which is consistently reported. On the other hand, this deviant behaviour violates the idea of what is normal. This constant attention always threatens to redefine in the public mind the concept of normality itself. This con-

tradition is resolved by the media's condemnation of the behaviour concerned. This condemnation has to occur with the same frequency as the deviant behaviour is reported. Moralising is thus central to the media's function.

Jock Young has argued persuasively that this is the process by which the media exercises a powerful form of social control.

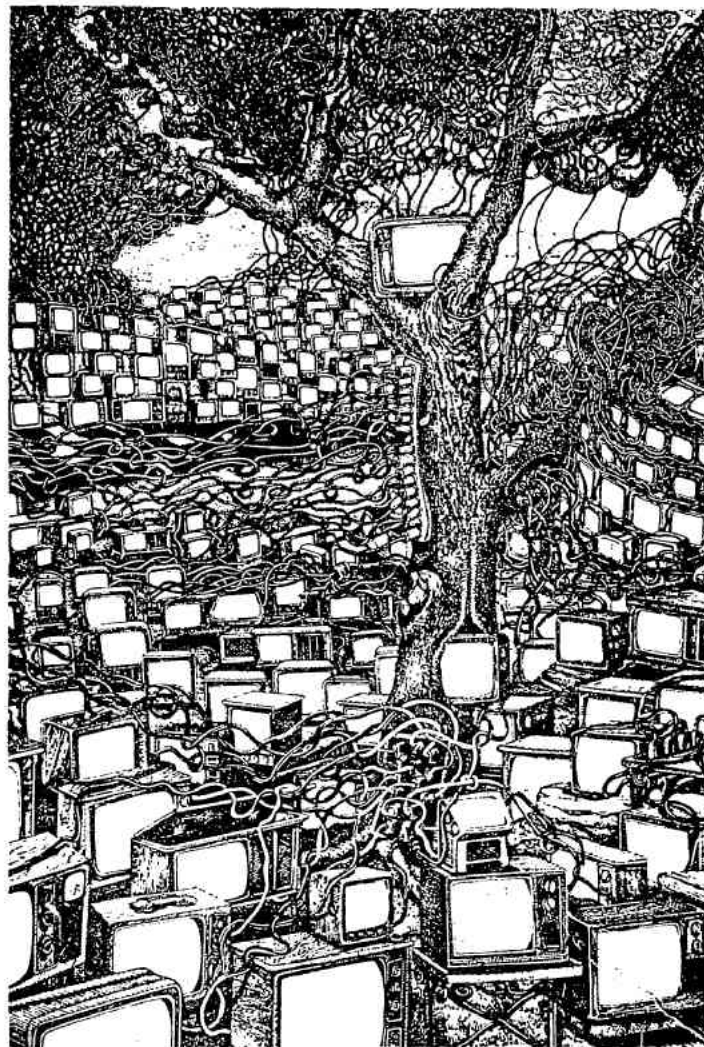
The mass media have discovered that people read avidly news which titillates their sensibilities and confirms their prejudices. The ethos of 'giving the public what it wants' involves a constant play on the normative worries of large segments of the population . . . Moral indignation, if first galvanised by the newspaper and then resolved in a JUST fashion, makes a fine basis for newspaper readership. To this extent, then, newspaper men are accurate when they suggest that they are just giving the public what it wants, only what this represents is reinforcing the consensual part of the popular consciousness and denigrating any subversive notions.

The widespread appeal of the mass media rests, therefore, on its ability to fascinate and titillate its audience and then reassure by finally condemning. This is propaganda of a very sophisticated sort, playing on widespread discontent and insecurities and little resembling the crude manipulative model of the mass media commonly held in liberal and left circles.

(from S. Cohen and J. Young *The Manufacturers of News: Deviance, Social Problems and the Mass Media*, London 1973 p. 316.)

This view sees the media as an institution that plays an important role in producing the ideologies that enmesh all people in this society, confining their activities to those which support the status quo and condemning anything that threatens or seems to threaten the current social order. We could see in detail how the media define and condemn deviant behaviour if we looked at its treatment of those groups who are most commonly singled out for abuse — workers who go on strike; criminals; political radicals; people who reject family-based sexuality and sex roles such as feminists and homosexuals, adolescent rebels.

This paper examines just one aspect of one of these groups — young people who use drugs — but the thesis developed below can be applied with



appropriate variations to all deviants.

OUR culture is a drug dependent one. Drugs are consumed by almost every member of the community at very frequent intervals. The social drinker relaxing after work, the barbiturate addict who needs drugs to sleep, the anxious or depressed person who needs drugs to lift him up or calm him down, are all treated lightly by the media. Drugs mainly attract the attention of the media when they are taken for hedonistic reasons and, particularly, when they are consumed by the young.

Jock Young has argued that his model of the way the media exercise social control — fascination and titillation, the arousal of moral indignation, then condemnation — is perfectly exemplified by the media's treatment of drugs.

Illicit pleasure, the tinder of moral indignation, is accentuated in order to maximise its news value. The forbidden is thus potentially all the more tempting. To circumvent this the myth contains the notion of in-built justice mechanisms. Atypical pleasure leads to atypical pain. Thus premature sexual intercourse gives rise to VD, LSD to madness and marihuana to

pitiful degeneracy. Whatever the outcome the message is the same: deviancy is unpleasurable. No one would voluntarily choose to be a drug user of this sort, because of the sticky fate that awaits him. Only the sick person, impelled by forces beyond his control, would find himself involved in such an activity.

A reading of the Sydney press's treatment of the drug consumption of young people lends support to Young's case.

In July this year, the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research published statistics relating to drug offences which showed a 60 per cent rise in convictions and that 95 per cent were under 30 and 37 per cent were between 16 and 19 years old. Results of a survey published with these statistics showed that in a random sample of fourth and sixth year high school students, 9.8 per cent of the fourth formers used marihuana and 14.0 per cent of sixth formers did the same.

The report called forth a sustained barrage of articles in all the Sydney press. This response can be divided into four different types corresponding roughly to four separate phases of reporting.

1. The exaggeration of the report

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and the blaming of parents for the figures.

2. The titillation of readers with details of the experience of drug taking plus a few special horror stories.
3. Emphasis on the 'pusher' as the source of the problem.
4. The call for the only solution the press can see — more police action.

The first phase began on July 1 when the press had just received the figures. The Bureau's report emphasised on its first page that the increase of drug convictions coincided with a 'vigorous education program' launched to train police officers in the detection and handling of drug offenders, and that the increase in convictions could perhaps be explained by this fact. This did not, however, deter the press from having a field day with banner headlines announcing great increases in drug consumption. Parents were told that they should be 'alarmed' and 'disturbed' and that it was all their fault.

Parental apathy. Every parent in NSW must be alarmed by the figures published today which show a sharp increase in drug abuse by young people . . . The figures highlight a serious problem for which parents must take the blame. It is their indifference which allowed it to happen.

(Daily Telegraph July 1, 1975)

The second most disturbing aspect of the drug abuse figures which were released on Monday is that they will come as a complete surprise to thousands of parents, many of whose children take drugs regularly. The most disturbing aspect is that, shocked or not, many of those parents are so uninterested in or so much out of touch with their children that the figures will have little lasting impact.

(Sydney Morning Herald, July 2, 1975).

This sort of preaching at parents, reminding them that they are failing in their 'duty' and giving them advice on how to relate to their children (being so much 'out of touch' is bad) was, however, small beer compared to the Sun's treatment. The Sun decided that the issue was such a good one that it assigned a reporter to produce a lengthy series of articles. Ten days later, when the series was ready to go, some of the heat had gone out of the original figures so the Sun painted its own larger-than-life picture of the drug scene. The following appeared on its front page of July 11:

Sydney has 10,000 heroin addicts. Girls of 11 have been hooked on

narcotics in Sydney. Boys of 14 sell themselves to pay for their habits. Organised crime is tightening its grip. International smuggling rings operate shuttle services of drugs into this country. Sydney's network of pushers can provide anything from a joint to enough LSD to send a suburb mad.

The series of articles in the Sun matched this preview in every way — statistics were exaggerated and sometimes transparently fabricated (like the 10,000 heroin addicts figure), the tone was apocalyptic. All the articles were based on the principle of fascinate and repulse. Readers were titillated by horror stories. They were given a vicarious experience of the drug scene through descriptions of drug taking often couched in the language of the drug culture. For example:

Your suburb. The heroin sold on Sydney's streets is among the most dangerous in the world. The junkies called it smack or scag. It comes in various forms: Pink Elephants, Chinese Black Rocks, Thai Powder, Penang Poison.

But practically all of it is Asian smoking heroin heavily adulterated ('cut') with strychnine. The strychnine itself gives a 'flash' to the user on injection - and sickness and death if there's too much of it. Pure heroin is practically unobtainable in Sydney. It's cut heavily to increase the profit - strychnine, baby powder, borax, snail killer, concrete dust, Ajax.

Anything.

(The Sun, July 16, 1975).

The Hit. These pictures show addicts administering a 'hit' of heroin. The rough and ready tourist stand out a vein ready for the syringe. Scar tissue on the arms and legs of heavy addicts means sometimes they resort to injecting themselves in their tongue. Or the corners of their eyes.

(The Sun, July 15, 1975).

The other Sydney afternoon newspaper *The Daily Mirror* was not to be outdone by its rival so it ran a few drug stories too. The linking of drug taking to young children has always proven good copy but any connection between the depravity of drugs and the innocence of babies is guaranteed to be seized upon. The *Mirror* led a story with the following paragraph (and the Sun published a picture of the object concerned).

In the large office occupied by Detective Sergeant Ken Astill, chief of the Drug Squad at the CIB, there's a baby's feeding bottle - complete with teat. But

a hole has been drilled at one end of it and a pipe bowl fitted into it. The drug addict (sic) who once owned it used to put his 'pot' into the bowl, light it, shove the teat in his mouth and such as eagerly as any baby.

(Daily Mirror, July 17, 1975).

One of the problems of marijuana smoking for the media is its widespread public acceptance, a fact that the editorial of the *Daily Telegraph* above recognises. Confronted with evidence for this, the media has had to change its approach a little. It still sees the person who smokes marijuana as having some personality deficiency. 'Invariably, there seems to be an inadequate personality which sets them off.' (Sun, July 17, 1975). But these days the emphasis is being placed on 'the pusher' who appears in the press as a stereotype arch villain, corrupting the innocent and unworldly.

Drug pushers have given free samples to children at Sydney high schools. The free samples don't last long. As soon as the children were involved, they had to pay for future supplies. The spread of drugs among school children is one of the most frightening aspects of today's drug scene. Official statistics only hint at and do not reveal the deteriorating picture of the schools.

(The Sun, July 21, 1975).

Sydney drug pushers now go on regular 'travelling salesmen' runs through the country to spread the illegal drug network. And the drug scene, mushrooming (sic) with terrifying speed is now so well organised, a suburb or town can be 'saturated' with drugs virtually overnight.

(The Sun, July 16, 1975)

The view that drug abuse is caused by evil pushers playing on the weak characters and the 'immature mind' is a convenient one for it allows of a simple solution — more police action.

But perhaps more than anything the figures indicate an urgent need for much tougher police action against drug pushers.

(Daily Telegraph July 1, 1975)

The community will look to the Select Committee for practical recommendations on police action to curb the drug trade and for its views on the level of penalties for the creatures who reap profits from the young people's search for 'kicks'.

(Sydney Morning Herald, July 2, 1975)

As well as demanding more police action, the media flatter and glamorise the police involved in drug squads, making their work seem a desirable and noble calling and spurring on individual police to greater zeal.

Men Who Fight The Junkie Menace . . . Trying hard to prevent Mr Big from emerging is the man the push-

ers and junkies hate the most - Sergeant Astill. He's a big cheerful man with a big and far from cheerful problem. You can see some of the evidence for the problem on the walls of his office. There's a cow skull painstakingly painted yellow and black cheeks by ayouth while on an LSD trip. Nearby is a complete opium dealer's outfit, including delicate brass weights inscribed in Chinese. The walls are covered with hookahs and pipes.

(The Sun, July 17, 1975).

This police character is in the know and talks the jargon. 'Acid is no longer as popular as it was, thank God. I'd say the number of acid heads we've busted in the past eighteen months has dropped 75 per cent. 'But he can adopt a reassuring, authoritative tone when it is needed. 'The public must be aware that drug abuse can never be eliminated . . . But good law enforcement and support from the community will contain and minimise it. (The Sun, July 17, 1975).



In 1974 a sociologist wrote to the *Sydney Morning Herald* complaining that an article on drugs promoted by the newspaper as 'responsible' concentrated on the cops-and-robbers approach rather than on working out social policies. The reporter concerned replied that he actually underplayed the dramatics of the Narcotic's Bureau's role. (Sydney Morning Herald, November 19, 1974). He may have believed he did but a reading of the article showed that it, and almost every other that describes police working in this area, cannot resist treating them as supercops straight out of a movie like the *French Connection*. Fact and fiction are interchangeable. Not many reports, however, go quite so far as the following Jungle Jim fantasy from a country reporter obviously trying hard to get his copy into the big city papers.

Police hacked their way through wild jungle in North Queensland to rid a secret cannabis farm

more 'menace'

thought to supply most of the illicit Sydney drug traffic. Police disclosed yesterday how they spent five days negotiating flooded roads in two four-wheel drive vehicles, wading waist high through swollen streams, slashing pathways and taking to the sea in a disguised police launch . . . They crossed flooded rivers infested by crocodiles. On the last leg of the trip they faced mountainous surf on the heavily disguised Cairns-based police launch Rita.

(Daily Mirror, March 10, 1974).

The moralising, sermonising and pure invention in which the media indulges is more than just a lot of hot air. It compounds the real problem areas of the drug question. By fanning what Stanley Cohen has called a 'moral panic' the media contributes enormously to public hostility to the drug taker, it provides scapegoats to whom public attention is directed and precludes any rational approach being taken or any structural change being made to confront the real issues in drug abuse.

In Australia, drug use and punishment is a class issue. As Jerzy Krupinski and his co-researchers have shown, middle class youth are much greater consumers of the relatively harmless marihuana than are working class youth. However, working class youth are much more likely to become addicted to the harmful drug heroin, though in very much smaller proportions. (Krupinski et al in A. Edwards and P. Wilson, *Social Deviance in Australia*, Melbourne 1975, pp. 163, 169).

But the rate of convictions for drug offences bears no relationship to the rate of usage. Working class youth suffer almost all the convictions not only for heroin but for marihuana as well. In NSW in 1974, 95.7 per cent of those convicted of drug offences came from the two lowest occupation groups. Of all convictions, 83.9 per cent were for marihuana. (See report by NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *Drug Offences 1974 and Community Comparisons*, pp. 4, 11).

The reasons for this pattern of conviction can be seen quite clearly. Working class youth are more visible drug consumers and it is easier to get convictions against them. The police find it more convenient to pick on working class youth who have fewer private sources of leisure activity. Catching youths having a smoke behind a public dance hall in the western suburbs takes a lot less effort and causes much less social reaction than raiding a private party on the north shore. Working class parents, being

poorer and less socially adept, have fewer resources to draw upon if their children are arrested.

In contrast, the policeman who arrests a GPS schoolboy knows very well that Daddy will provide lawyers, character witnesses and the rest and has a good chance of getting his son off. So why should the policeman bother making work for himself, risk spoiling his conviction record and thus make his promotion prospects less bright? The police leave the rich alone and concentrate their efforts on the weaker members of society.

For this gutlessness, the police are rewarded by the media with flattering write-ups, depicting them as clear-eyed defenders of righteousness and fighters of evil. This is crusading journalism, alright, but in whose interest. From the perspective of working class youth, the police menace is a far worse blight than the drug menace.

For hypocrisy, the media attitude to drugs, particularly marihuana, would be hard to beat. The distinction between marihuana and the harmful drugs is rarely made. Marihuana smokers are still called 'addicts' (*Daily Mirror* July 17, 1975, quoted above) and the false theory that marihuana smoking leads to heroin addiction (see Krupinski's figures in reference above) is propagated widely. (*The Sun* September 2 1975, *Sunday Telegraph* April 20, 1975, *The Australian*, August 25, 1975).

In the last few years I have been to dozens of parties where Sydney journalists have been smoking marihuana. None of these 'addicts' seemed over-concerned about the prospect of their likely 'graduation' to heroin. Most, of course, know that they have far more to worry about from cirrhosis of the liver than from the effects of the occasional drag on the weed.

The effects of the media's campaign against drugs is a good example of Stanley Cohen and Joch Young's 'amplification of deviance' thesis (see *The Manufacture of News: Deviance, Social Problems and the Mass Media*, London 1973). The media define a social problem, distort and in some cases manufacture evidence to prove their case, whip up public hysteria, pressure the government to take the only course it knows — more police and judicial action.

The special training given to drug squad police has resulted in more convictions this last year. This increase in convictions has led to a Parliamentary enquiry being ordered by Premier Lewis. All the press are urging the enquiry to increase police activity. This will no doubt be successful and will guarantee that the

conviction rate will increase again next year, which will cause even more alarm and even more calls for police action. Drug users will become even more isolated in the community and driven into each other's company and the black markets for marihuana and heroin — now relatively distinct — will come to overlap. More marihuana smokers will become exposed to people selling heroin. Heroin addiction will probably increase. Joch Young's comments in an English context surely hold true for Australia.

Availability of a drug alone is insufficient to precipitate addiction, there has to be a meaningful reason for its use. At the moment, the widespread structural unemployment in Britain may provide along American lines precisely such a cause. Increased availability PLUS the desperation associated with exclusion from the means of earning a living is the sort of combination which might spell a serious heroin problem in the future. The irony is that if it comes it will strike hardest amongst the lower class youth on the edge of the drug culture. The middle class marihuana smoker will have a degree of immunity to the solution heroin offers.

In early September, the Minister for Labour and Immigration predicted that a record number of 1975 school leavers — some 230,000 — would flood the labour market and that about 80,000 of these would not be able to find jobs. If the incid-

ence of heroin usage rises next year, as Young's thesis suggests it will, we can be sure of one thing. None of the privately-owned media will blame this incidence on the inability of the capitalist economic system to provide jobs for everyone. None of them will consider that their own trivialisation of the aspirations and activities of young people and the consequent alienation and boredom that young people feel is in any way responsible.



If the mass media were genuinely concerned about lowering or containing the rate of heroin usage, the best way it could contribute would be by not reporting the heroin question at all.

Under the guise of warning parents and their children of the dangers of drugs, the media-generated moral panic makes the problem worse than it is. The media, however, have their first duty in this capitalist society not to assist in the drug problem but to sell newspapers, to get ratings. So they make a saleable commodity out of other's misfortunes.

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There is, therefore, a good case to be made for keeping from the press the future findings of this type of research. The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research's figures do not tell us much about the reality of our society, only about the activities of the police. Those who are concerned about drugs know how the police operate now — the use the drug issue as yet another way to harass working class youth. Future research in this area should be aimed at ending oppression, not guaranteeing its increase. It should be designed to develop means to assist working class youth to throw off the media-amplified drug/police menace and all other forms of oppression and thus begin to make their way towards full human liberation.

Reprinted from "New Journalist" an alternative news journal produced by leading journo's shat off with the repressive Australian media. To subscribe send \$5 to New Journalist, PO Box K750, Haymarket, NSW 2000.

That's right all you dope freaks, Bob Menzies was right after all. There IS more to the wattle tree than pretty yellow flowers. Much more. It is in fact a drug coated menace to our way of life. This insidious plant contains mind bending brain blowing DRUGS. Before you go out and rip down all those wattles and smoke them read on.

For a start it contains Benzedine, a trade name for that nasty little compound also known as Amphetamine, or if you really want to get into the far out words isopropylphenylamine. This little gem is sold on the blackmarket under the name speed. And you all know what that does to you. It is a stimulant acting on the Central Nervous system in a far more devastating manner than coffee, guaranteed to blow your mind, or, at least, your nose. It is the modern equivalent of that ancient drug cocaine. The Peruvian Indians can have their coca leaves, who needs them when Australian Aborigines have got wattle leaves! Now we know why the Aborigines are the most backward race in the world. Yes, it is the real reason why the Aborigines were the only race in the history of mankind, besides the Tierra de Fuegians not to discover an alcoholic beverage of some kind. Who needs alcohol when you've got speed.

Acacia D.T.'s



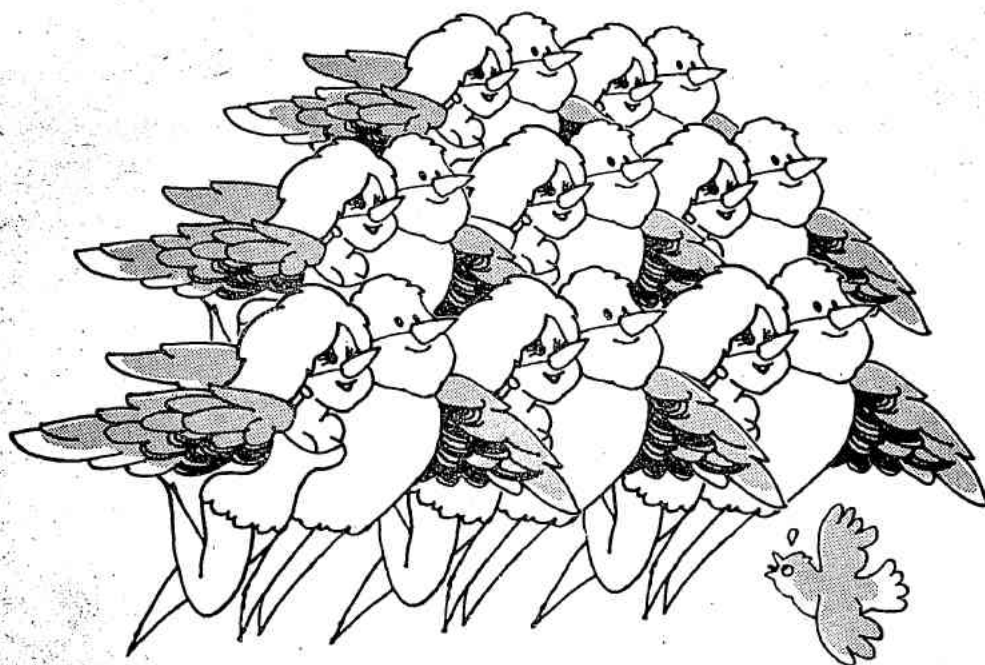
wow... like far out

As if that was not enough! It also contains Tryptamine. If that doesn't ring a bell try DMT or Tryptanol. Tryptanol is the third most widely prescribed drug in Australia (after Valium and something else which has slipped my mind). It is an anti-depressant, used to stop all those loonies from getting depressed when their Valium supplies run out. So what! you say. Who want to rip down wattles when all you need do is pop down to your local GP and complain of in-grown toenails. It is not so much the tryptamine that counts, but its side chair derivatives, DMT, dimethyltryptamine. Which, for those of you who didn't know is a potent hallucinogen. The unreal thing about DMT is that the trip only lasts for about thirty minutes, with no after effects.

Thus you can safely drop some between lectures or whatever, without hassles about freaking out during Political Science.

Those startling revelations reveal (sic) even more than you think. They raise interesting questions, why did the Australian swimming team have wattle on their swimmers. Was it really a pattern, or real live wattle. Why has Whitlam been taking all those trips lately — yes, the questions keep on coming — but will the wattle?

STEPHEN NEILSEN



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Kathy Casey
Curriculum Vitae: Psychology Liaison
Committee Member (1975), ANU Bush-
week Secretary (1975), ANU Field
Theatre Workshop Secretary (1975).



The position of AUS Secretary at ANU, as it is currently seen is merely nominal — token politics. It has evolved as such through a combination of the action of past AUS Secretaries and student apathy.

The AUS Secretary, acts as an intermediary between the student body and the executive of the Australian Union of Students. Positions

such as this are decried as being elitist — an ego trip for those concerned. This elitism is primarily a result of lack of student interest and un-

Casing the joint

willingness to participate. As I was the only person nominated, these assertions can only be reinforced.

The student body as a whole are only too eager to reap the benefits of the 'elitist clique' that has a stranglehold over the Students' Association Offices, but are not prepared to act or even make their opinions known in order to break down this elitism.

As AUS Secretary, I hope to be able to carry to Council meetings and

conferences the opinions and suggestions of members of the student body, rather than a view of the few who are condemned for this monopoly of policy implementation and opinion.

My interest include race relations, Women's affairs, the Environment, student accommodation and improvement of government financial assistance to students.

I may be contacted at the Students' Associations or Toad Hall.

KATHY CASEY

Printed by Progress Press Pty Ltd of 20 Wollongong Street Upper Fyshwick Heights; published by Julius Roe for ANU Students' Association. Typed by Maree Beer Lone Lentil created by Sigmunt Harbrzeutl layout and color Roland drawn by Peter Newbigin. Back page layout and creation John Free: layout of paper Roland, Edith Debbie and my God did it ever take too long too long. This is the last Woroni this year next year it will be better but send things in for crying out loud.

Liz Reid resigned since I wrote the editorial which just goes to show.



elections

BRUCE HALL	Mon 6th
	12.30 — 1.30pm
BURTON/GARRAN	Tues 7th
	12.30 — 1.30pm
URSULA COLLEGE	Wed 8th
	12.30 — 1.30pm
JOHN XXIII	Thurs 9th
	12.30 — 1.30pm
BURGMANN	Fri 10th
	12.30 — 1.30pm
UNION FOYER	Tues 7th
	2.00 — 3.15pm
	5.00 — 7.00pm
	Wed 8th
	2.00 — 3.15pm
	5.00 — 7.00pm
	Thurs 9th
	2.00 — 3.15pm
	5.00 — 7.00pm
LAW SCHOOL FOYER	Wed 8th
	3.45 — 4.30pm
SGS LIBRARY	Tues 7th
	7.15 — 9.00pm
	Wed 8th
	7.15 — 9.00pm

stress cottage

The stress cottage at 16 Balmain Crescent, Acton, opens (opened) on Sunday 5th. There's a big party there.

Lockwood! is he *still* around?

It has always been a cherished hope of Vice-Chancellors, administrators and conservative students alike that students should only be interested in 'student affairs' — the latter constituting academic work with the occasional Bushweek thrown in to let off steam. Unfortunately (for them); this has never been the case; students have for some time persisted in looking beyond the gates of the community of scholars and poking their noses into both national and international affairs.

The ANU has been no exception to this. Students at this university have been involved in, and given money to, a variety of issues and campaigns — the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign being the most controversial example of recent years. Last year the Students' Association voted sums of money to aid the Zimbabwe African National Union and the election campaign of the ALP. Certain students objected to this on the ground that it was 'ultra vares' — that is, outside the powers of the ANUSA constitution. Although arguing on legalistic grounds, the objections of this student were quite clearly political; one wonders had the Association voted money for South Vietnamese 'refugees' this year, whether the same students would have been quite so vocal. But those who objected to the grants did not see fit to bring their objections to a general meeting — instead they went running to the ANU Council in order to solicit their aid in taking the Trustees of the Association to court.

1974 however, was a hectic year for the administration. With university buildings being repeatedly occupied in support of the education campaign, the administration had a lot on its plate. Too much on its plate it would seem, for it to take notice of its lackeys in the student body yapping at its heels for assistance in legal pro-

ceedings. Consequently, the Association was not taken to court.

1975 presents a different prospect. The campus has been quieter this year. Quiet enough apparently for the Council to again turn its attention towards the use to which student money is put. Earlier this year, the Vice-Chancellor suggested to the Council that in cases of dispute over student grants, a triumvirate of the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty of Law and the President of the Student Association should meet to determine the legality (or otherwise) of the grant in question. As the President informed us at the last general meeting, the Vice-Chancellor states that if this procedure fails, or is "obstructed",

"... as a residual course ... the Council should give the Vice-Chancellor a standing authority to instruct the University Solicitor to act for the objector in a suit for an injunction or other remedy in the ordinary courts, the University to pay all costs awarded against the objector."

What this means of course, is that a three-person committee, in which the Student representative is in a minority, will rule on the decisions of the Association and, failing agreement in this committee, the University will help "objectors" to take the Association to court.

In an attempt to avert this action, at the last general meeting the President moved an exceedingly long motion, basically stating that if taken to court by a student, providing that student fulfils certain minor requirements, if the action is unsuccessful then the Association will not seek costs from the student.

Presumably, the 'deal' is that if we are prepared to pass such a motion then the University will make some sort of statement that student funding is a student affair, and an undertaking not to aid students in court against the Association.

It is my belief that students should

take a stand against the administration's interference in our affairs, and, as a corollary, reject the President's motion. For one thing, we have no guarantee that they will keep to their side of the 'deal' — and made no mistake, if the University wishes to stop the Association making a certain grant then it will do so, regardless of 'declarations' made previously. More importantly, it would be an irreparable sign of weakness on our part if we were to simply cave in to the administration's threats and agree to act as our own policeman. There is no doubt that if the motion is not passed, the university will set up its triumvirate, sit back and wait for the "objections" to roll in. But in that case, it will be up to us to convince the University that we are prepared to fight for the decisions of the Association in general meetings, and if necessary in court, and cause the university a great deal of trouble in doing so.

The university is a bastion of bourgeois social order. As an institution which serves to reproduce the ideology of the bourgeoisie, it is to be expected that it will not take kindly to attempts by forces within it to use its facilities for causes which seek to weaken if not destroy, its essential basis. If the bourgeois university wishes to stop its students making 'political' grants, and it is willing to force the issue, it has the power to do so. But we must remember that however quiet this year has been, students still have the power to fight back — and in a situation in which the university moves directly to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie, I believe that they will do exactly that. To pass the President's motion would be to retreat in the face of the administration's preliminary injunction-rattling; let's not concede defeat before the battle has even begun.

DAVID LOCKWOOD
candidate for ANUSA
Trustee

A rare pleasure

David Campbell, *Deaths and Pretty Cousins*, \$2.95 paperback. ANU Press, 1975.

Roger McDonald, *Airship*, \$1.50 paperback. UQP, 1975.

It's always a pleasure to review a good book, and this time I have a double-pleasure, for both Roger McDonald's *Airship* and David Campbell's *Deaths and Pretty Cousins* are thoroughly fine books, well worth buying and reading.

Campbell has the reputation of being one of the standard old faithfuls of Australian letters who has carved out a niche for himself and is going to stay there. This book stands as a refutation to such a view. *Deaths and Pretty Cousins* continues the change in style and outlook in Campbell's poetry that began in *The Branch of Dodona* and made *Devil's Rock* such a masterpiece. Clearly Campbell has opened himself up to new influences such as Ted Hughes and Mandelstam, and *Deaths and Pretty Cousins* stands as a record of that period of influence.

Throughout the book Campbell's poems communicate their excitement at coming into being, you can sense Campbell's own love of his subjects and the poems reflect the tenseness and nervous edge of a poet stretching his talent in new directions. Page after

page you meet animals and people through startling new images:

The tiger snake moves
Like slow lightning. Like
A yard of creek water
It flows over rocks
Carving the grass.

The same sort of freshness of perception is found in the opening lines of "Hairbell", "Hairbells like punched out/Pieces of sky leaving/Starshaped spyholes" —lines which modulate into a delicate and beautiful love poem which ends with, "When we lay together/Your eyes were blue/Hairbells, madonna/Of the moment's paradise".

Traditional poetic forms such as the sonnet are rejuvenated and filled with stories and snatches. New things are happening on every page. In the title sequence for example, Campbell surveys the history of a family, modulating carefully from direct speech to straight narration and commentary,

Reg

Played the piano and sailed for
Gallipoli.

When the boys came home, he told
young kharkied Dan,
'It was bloody shocking, and never
spoke again.

The children were growing up.

Behind the hedge
Norman rolled his pretty governess,
and came to stay.

There you can sense the same roguish humour that permeates through "Seranilla" and elsewhere in the book. "Red Bridge", a series of poems about painters and art, shows Campbell's amazing versatility, his refusal to not fit into categories. Here we find the elegant and penetrating sonnet "On an Engraving by Jacques Callot" near "Suzanne Valadon", a free verse poem in a style that Campbell seems to now have well under control.

McDonald is a much younger writer than Campbell and has published only one book before *Airship*, but few writers can match him for his ability to define and account for his own unusual world with such precision and confidence.

Some of the poems such as "Flights" and "Hoofbeats" have a Plath-like obsessiveness about them. McDonald has an unusually powerful imagination that leads him to explore new worlds, new ways to looking at things and new things for poetry to do. "Incident in Transylvania", "An exploded view of a tree", "The hollow thesaurus" and others all point to McDonald's willingness to not write poems in any other way than that which seems right to him. It is because McDonald does not compromise his intelligence and perception that poems such as "Flights" and "Airship" have their power.

Often the verse has an intense physicality about it, McDonald does not just describe the events, he evokes them, and sometimes their presence is uncomfortable and disturbing:

When the bloodred, pewter, sickle,
sick or meloned moon
swells from nowhere,
the chatter of vast informative print
spills varied as milk. Nothing prepares
me
even for common arrivals like this.

Look. The moon comes up. Behind
certain trees are bats
that wrench skywards like black sticks
Light falls thinly on grass, from moon
and open door.

This has not happened before.

("The Hollow thesaurus")

As that passage illustrates, McDonald has an eye for the arresting simile. Elsewhere he describes himself "watching the torchblade tap/like a yellow strick/on the rock walls". Yet McDonald is not just a descriptive writer, his imagination probes the possibilities behind events as in "Flights", and more particularly in "Two summers in Moravia", a poem that balances between calmness and horror.

McDonald's is a complex world that forces him to keep trying new things in order to account for and describe it. It is a place, as in "Grasshopper", where he sees worlds within worlds where everyday experience is seen as being just one layer among many. McDonald cuts behind that layer, and drags us in too.

KEVIN HART



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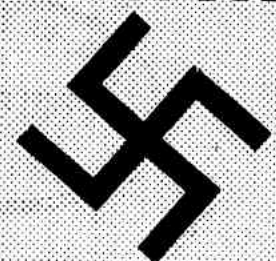
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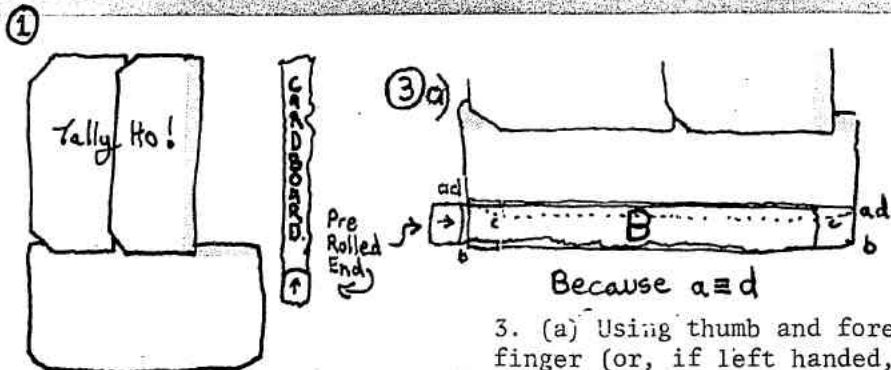
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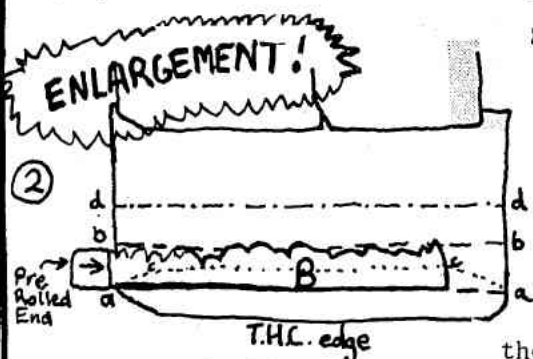
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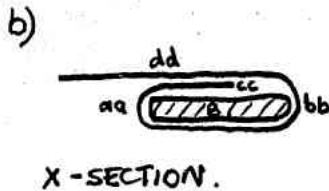
1. The basic 3-paper configuration (left) plus a strip of cardboard or similar filter-type material (right).



2. Place B as is bloody obvious in the diagram. Fold Tally Ho cigarette paper (THC) edge over B along a-a towards c-c, thus creating the leading edge a-a.

Because $a \equiv d$

3. (a) Using thumb and forefinger (or, if left handed, the converse), secure the THC edge against B and fold ad at bb: $a \equiv d$ (primary fold). Now proceed in the normal fashion - as illustrated in "Rolling for Beginners" (A. in J.T. No. 1).



(b) B is thus secured in the horizontal plane via the primary fold and the leading edge, thus avoiding partial and/or total filter inhalation.

Research: Sigmund
Translation:
Roland and Jon.

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